THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 46. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. VOL. I.

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Poetry.

THE GREATEST CURSE.

If you wish to be directed,
In this world of crime and sin,
How to be by all respected
Learn to take your neighbors in;
Cheat the poor and widows plenty,
Swindle orphans and old men,
Not by one, but by scores of twenty,
And you'll be respected then;
For be sure the greatest curse
Is to have an empty purse.

If you owe a man, forget it—
Let the dunner dun in vain.
Tell him that you regret it,
But he'll have to call again;
If he's angered—say he's funny,
Say that thousands owe you too,
That he'll surely get his money
When the thousands have paid you:
Tell his friends the trick you played him,
Laugh and say your joke dismayed him.
Have your pockets lined with money,
It will gain you every end,
Girls will swear you're sweet as honey,
Every man will be your friend;
Have gold plenty—it will kindle
Love for you in every heart,
And the more that you them swindle,
Then the more they'll call you smart;
For be sure the greatest curse
Is to have an empty purse.

ANON.

Selections.

HOW THE LION WOOS HIS BRIDE.

LET us first sketch the story of the lion's life—beginning with his marriage, which takes place towards the close of January. He has first to seek his wife; but as the males are far more abundant than the females, who are often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find a young lady pestered by the addresses of three or four gallants, who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them does not succeed in disabling or driving away the others, Madam, impatient and dissatisfied, leads them into the presence of an old lion, whose roar she has appreciated in a distance. The old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaws, smashes the leg of the second, and tears out the eye of the third. No sooner is the day won and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air as he roars, and then crouches by the side of the lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly.

When two adult lions are the rivals, the encounter is more serious. An Arab, perched on a tree one night, saw a lioness followed by a tawny lion, with full grown mane; she lay down at the foot of the tree—the lion stopped on his path and seemed to listen. The Arab then heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar furiously. The distant lion was heard approaching, and as he came nearer the lioness roared louder, which seemed to agitate her husband, for he marched towards her as if to force her to be silent, and then sprang back to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant rival. This continued for about an hour, when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness rose as if to go toward him, but her husband, guessing her intention, bounded toward his rival. Their bones cracked, their flesh was torn, their cries of rage and agony rent the air, and all this time the lioness crouched and wagged her tail slowly in sign of satisfaction. When the combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she arose, smelt them, satisfied herself that they were dead, and then trotted off quite regardless of the complimentary epithet.

This, Gerard tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of milady; whereas the lion never quits his wife, unless forced, and is quite a patron of conjugal attentions.—*Westminster Review.*

LATE NEWS FROM BALTIMORE. —DOUGLAS NOMINATED.

WE received, but too late to find space in our last issue, news from St. Joseph, by pony express, up till the 24th of June.

Telegraphic dispatches reported the nomination of Douglas, on the 24th at Baltimore, as the Presidential Candidate; but the nomination had not yet received newspaper publicity. We are ever anxious to give our readers the latest intelligence from afar. And especially in these times, when the fate of the nation hangs upon the selection of a name to fill the great chair, it is due to the public to tell them all that is passing. Hence we throw out our *Extra.*

To our friends of the Pony Express Company the readers of the paper and the MOUNTAINEER itself is particularly indebted for this with many other favors, as well as to the St. Joseph *Daily Gazette* for its promptitude to gather and dispense the news. From that paper we give the proceedings in detail.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Fifth Day's Proceedings—Excitement still Running High!—Twenty-four of the Virginia Delegation withdrawn—Eight Delegates from North Carolina withdrawn.—Maryland withdrawn—Other States withdrawn for Consultation.—Judge Douglas and his Friends, &c.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 10 p.m.

After a very warm discussion, the New York delegation have agreed to support the whole majority report, except, probably, in the case of Georgia, on which they may vote to admit the original delegation. This settles the question, and to-morrow, if the seceding delegations refuse to take seats, the whole vote of the State will be cast by the contestants, and Douglas be nominated by a two-third's vote. New York follows suit on the day of personal difficulties.

A quarrel has arisen between John Clancey and William H. Ludlow, the former charging the latter with treachery to Douglas. Some warm personal remarks passed, for which Clancey holds Ludlow personally responsible, and sends him to-night a warlike message. Should this not be responded to, a personal collision is talked of by Clancey.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock promptly. The theatre is densely crowded. Prayer was offered by Rev Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright, of New York, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading, if the position of the question could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair then read the motions in their order, and then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gettings, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, excepting in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegates.

Mr. Gettings asked to withdraw his report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report proper first in order.

Mr. Krum, of Mo., on behalf of the majority of the committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusion in the report.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., objected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minn., asked whether an objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. Krum said if permitted to file his statement, he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., still objected, when the gentleman from Missouri, commenced his speech. he should raise a point of order, he said that there was no debate on the reports of yesterday, and, therefore, could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., called attention to the remarks of Messrs. Phillips and Stephens of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the report.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving the reason for the conclusion of the majority of the Committee on credentials. He argued that the secession of the Delegates did create vacancies and trouble.

The resolutions adopted at the Charleston Convention recognized such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them.

The credentials of the Mississippi delegation, bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 10th of May, and many were new names. The old credentials of the Delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might as well have been appointed, also, to the Chicago convention, but what Democrat would desire to be admitted on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention.

The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soule delegation from La., and a compromise of the delegation from the other States.

Mr. Brown, of N. C., rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled the debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No gentleman will go further than myself in granting personal favors; but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a decision of the question. He ruled as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was inadmissable.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., held that while a motion to strike out and insert was inadmissable; yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one inadmissable provision and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held it inadmissable.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substitution of the whole minority report, by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, for the whole majority report.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Ayes. 100½; nays, 150; so the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair, having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church, of N. Y., and Mr. Jones, of Tenn., called for a division of the question, on each proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Miss., which was carried nearly unanimously.

The only negative votes being two from Penn., and half from Iowa. Half vote from Mass. declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders, of N. Y: Mississippi having been admitted to seats. I move they be admitted at once. [Cries of no, no; yes, yes]

Capt. Rynders: Well, I don't care whether you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of N. Y., raised a point of order, that the report was not adopted, till adopted as a whole.

The President: No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution majority report admitting Soule delegates from Louisiana; ayes 153, nays 98. So the second resolution was adopted. The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Hindman and his colleagues, from Arkansas, with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues, the contests with the power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Sallisbury, Del., called for a division of the resolution so as to take a vote on the proposition contained therein. The President decided the resolution divisible.

NOON REPORT.

The question was taken upon the three local and oppositions. First, on the admission of the Hindman delegation; second, the admission of Hooper delegates; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State, if the other set withdraw. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from the State of Texas. Adopted. Only 2½ votes in the negative; 2 from Penn., and ½ from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs Bayard and Whiteley, of Del. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The resolution giving R. L. Chaffer the seat in the Mississippi delegation, contested by Benjamin S. Hallett, was then adopted—138 to 111.

The seventh resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. Offanon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed, by John B. Clary, was then adopted—138½ to 112

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Ala., was next adopted, 148½ ayes; 101½ nays.

The question being on the 9th and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Ga., and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State. A division of the question was called for so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued before the vote was taken.

Mr. Gardnier, of Ga., presented a letter from the National Democratic delegation from Ga., and asked that it be read. [Cries of read, read; no, no]

Mr. Butterworth, of N. Y. objected.

Mr. Clancy, of N. Y., inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

The President. It will in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Clancy: The gentleman from Ga. can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication, the Chair will then decide whether he is in order. The call for a decision of the resolution was then withdrawn and the resolution was lost, 106½ to 145. N. York voted in the negative. The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution, dividing the State of Ga. between the original delegates and contestants, which was lost, 106½ to 145. New York voting no.

Mr. Hallett, of Mass., arose to address the Convention.

Mr Stuart, of Mich., raised a point of order that Mr. Hallett was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. Hallett: A motion to reconsider the vote to reject was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Coommittee were under the operation of motions to reconsider, and lay on the table.

The Chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not therefore consider the gentleman from Mass. excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Church raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question; and that debate was therefore out of order.

The President so decided.

Mr. Hallett appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. Avery, of N. C.: The author of the Cincinnati plot, is surely to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hallett: Sir, I have fought enough for N. Y., to entitle me to their courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Cressna, of Pa: I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati platform, and therefore the Government is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause]

Mr. Church, notwithstanding his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the 9th resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

The question was then put, first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected, and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, by the vote of 118½ to 138½. New York voting no.

Amidst the most intense excitement Mr. Cochrane then repeatedly put the motion for a recess till seven o'clock, which was carried, amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men, and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience.

Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order and quiet, a congressional struggle for the floor took place.

Messrs. Saulsbury, of Delaware, Cressna, of Pennsylvania, and Gorman, of Minnesota, all rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. Saulsbery, who corrected the vote of Delaware, as reported in the evening papers. They represented as acting for the administration of the several delegates from Louisiana They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cresna next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question in the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Stevens, of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost, by ayes 103 nays 149.

New York voting in the negative. Immense applause. The motion to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session, was then laid on the table.

Mr. Cresna moved to proceed to ballot for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Saulsbury, of Maryland, and McHenry, of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time. McHenry moved to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Saulsbury made the same motion. There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I raise the point of order; that the motion now be entertained which is before the President to adjourn *sine die* is in order. New York and several other States called for a vote by States. The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, took the floor. He said the time had now arrived when it became his duty—

Mr. Gotman, of Minn., arose amidst the excitement: he raised the point of order. The previous question on seconding must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the convention on questions arising out of the report of the committee on credentials. The action had become final, completely, irrevocably, and it became the duty of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in the deliberations. Applause, which was immediately checked by the Chair.

A voice—Let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature deliberation and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the names which appear on the record he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least would not join in the deliberations of the Convention, for the reasons that induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu. 24 delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving 6 remaining.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, stated the reason why he did not withdraw from the Covention, he was appointed by a district convention to which he owes allegiance, they elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other, he was elected to represent his constituents in this Convention, but not to withdraw from it to carry out the wishes of the people who are national, not sectionally to promote the interests of the Union, not risk its dissolution. [Applause.]

Mr Moffatt was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. Landor, of North Carolina, who announced that the way of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outraged perpetrated upon the people of the South, they would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South; but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, said the delegates from that State had exhibited in that Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention, and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions and harmonize the platform: they had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention on one man. The delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances have arisen which make it doubtful in the minds of the delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Convention. This appeared now to be doubtful. In view of the process of disintegration which had been going on, they did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making new nominations of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union; they were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soule delegation from Louisiana entered the hall, amidst applause, and took seats.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to act with a Convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of order] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule till it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain, cherishing with warm remembrances, the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South. They bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. Glass, of Maryland, had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention, without joining any seceding bodies.

Mr. Walker, of Tennessee, was a member of the Baltimore Convention twenty years ago, and since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and every Democratic candidate in his battlewick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted for twenty years, he announced to this Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election, he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee, actuated by the same feeling. There are many gallant hearts from the land of Jackson who will maintain their mind. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which, laboring for hours to adopt a platform to harmonize one part of the country, had passed a resolution nominating Governor Johnson as their first choice for President; but pledging the State to give its hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he came from the North or South, provided he can cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He had no fears that this Convention will nominate a candidate who can't endorse the Cincinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for the fidelity of the Union and the whole country, and to declare that he would never endeavor to crowd on these a right to crush them The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn from the Convention, and he hoped that better counsel would prevail.

Mr. Jones, of Conn., followed charging that while the States had originally intended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner gone out than they offered to unite on a candidate provided the man was not nominated. It was no fight for principles but a proscriptive fight against an independent man. He boasted in the convention of his remark, that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter] He should never desert the Democratic party.

Mr. Smith, of California, took the floor. While he could not say his Democracy dated back to a time of which he had no recollection, he could boast that it was as clear as the canopy. California stood here with an able, strong heart to see the the downfall of the democratic party [Loud laughter] Yes, he repeated the downfall of the democratic party, for it had been established by an ass now on this floor.—[Loud cries of order and much excitement, during which Mr. Smith continued standing on a settee from which he was speaking] Several delegates rose in different parts of the hall, and Mr. Smith with his arms folded, stood surveying them and sneering contemptuously. After much confusion the President stated that the remarks made by the gentleman were only made by the indulgence of the convention, and the chair hoped he would proceed in order.

Mr. Smith, when silence was restored, said it was the most extraordinary thing possible, that a delegate should attempt to dictate how he should speak. He should express himself as he thought proper, and while he was no bragadocio he desired to say in all earnestness, that any person who might object to what he should say, knew well his remedy. He did not know what was the use of language, if it was not used plainly, unless it should only be as some writers had expressed it, to conceal what a person means from himself. He was in the habit of using it to express his ideas; if he spoke of the company in the boxes, he should call them the fair sex. If he spoke of the gas lamps he should call them by their names. He was accustomed to use words such as he thought appropriate to the thing he spoke of. This convention had properly been held in a theatre, and the comedy of errors, in the performance of which, it had been engaged in a tragedy of blood. This acting of an irregular convention. (Derision and laughter.) He said irregular convention, because every resolution that had been carried by a rule which one of the Illinois delegates had confessed to him was a trick. (Cries of order).

Mr. Taylor, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order. The gentleman who is speaking by the indulgence of the convention, had no right to indulge in offensive remarks. (Applause.)

Mr. Merrick desired to know the name of the delegate from Illinois against whom the charge had been made, by the delegate from California.

Mr. Smith—We shall give that in time.

Mr. Merrick claimed to know his name now. There was great excitement and confusion, during which Smith endeavored to speak, he kept the floor, however, and grew more offensive in manner, and the convention refused to hear. The President, after rapping for order, requested Mr. Smith to proceed.

Mr. Clairborne—If the President of the convention will not protect us from the insult of this delegate, I desire that he shall not prevent us from holding him to account for the question. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Merrick, of Ill, appealed to all parties to remember that they were in a National Convention and the presence of ladies. He hoped all would preserve order and decorum in debate. [Applause.] The gentleman from California has made charges of a personal character against the whole delegation from Illinois. I desire he should name the individual delegate he alludes to, in order that he may take the responsibility on himself.

Mr. Smith—I attempted to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. Smith, of California, hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. A. Smith—I intended to be heard, and must say that the Convention is acting like a sick child who shows great reluctance to take physic.

Mr. Clairborne, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of Douglas.

After some further discussion the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify the platform as much as possible, and if necessary, to withdraw his name. There is much excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas by friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends.

There is speaking in Monument Square to night, but very little enthusiasm.

FROM THE WEST.

THE following communication was very kindly preserved in the pocket of the party to whose charge it was committed for delivery to us by the expressman from the West, until after our last issue. "Better late than never," though; and with many thanks for the kindness, we give the letter to the public.

Major Egan starts a party of "Mountaineer" boys to-day on the route; and it is more than probable there will ere long be a through path beaten for fast news to and from the Pacific coast.

RUBY VALLEY, June [illegible]th, 1860.

EDITORS MOUNTAINEER:

On Friday the [illegible] inst., about [illegible] p. m., we were attacked by some thirty or forty Indians of the Ute Shoshone tribe, at Schell Creek station. They came up very insolently, and demanded all the provision we had, which was a large amount, Mr. N. B. Oldham having deposited about 6000 lbs. of bacon and 1600 lbs. of flour there a few days previously. On being refused, a fight ensued, in which several of the savages were killed. There were four of us—none of whom were hurt. We took four rifles and about twenty bows from them.

Fearing a return of a still larger party, and as our ammunition was nearly exhausted, we thought best to leave. Accordingly, we gathered up the stock and started in the night towards Deep Creek. When near Antelope Springs, we met the mail. I returned with it, the other men continuing to Deep Creek with the stock.

On passing Schell Creek in the morning, we found the station burned, and three of the natives—some of their prominent men—still lying dead on the ground. Lieut. Perkins had passed on the Wednesday previous.

I have not time to give particulars, as Mr. Egan is about starting four men east with the express. It is ready to start,

In great haste, yours &c.,

PETER NEAR.

Miscellaneous.

SALT LAKE.—Every reader has heard of Salt Lake, but very few persons know anything of its extent and peculiar nature. A writer gives the following:—"That this lake should be all salt is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have severally no outlet, are or should be salt. If one such is fresh, that is an anomaly indeed. Utah Lake probably receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake, but she discharges it through the Jordan and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue, save by evaporation, is probably the saltest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean, at Leghorn, is not half so salt. I am told that three barre's of this water yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltness, no one who has not had it in his eyes, his mouth, his nostrils, can realize. You can no more sink in it than in a clay bank; but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make your way in from a hot, rocky beach, over a chaos of volcanic basalt that is trying to the feet, but at the depth of a yard or more you have a fine sand bottom, and here the bathing is delightful. The water is of a light green color for ten or twenty rods, then "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." No fish can live in it; no frogs abide in it; few birds are ever seen dipping in it.—*Ex.*

Slight shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Jamaica, but the damage done was trifling when compared with that done in Hayti. In Port au Prince the shocks were so violent that it was thought, had they continued a second longer, not a house in the city would have been left standing. In the town of Lanzawan, in the south, twelve houses had been prostrated.

The entire available force of recruits stationed on Governor's Island were recently dispatched to Utah. Owing to the draft of 550 men sent some weeks ago to Texas, only 60 could be drummed up for the Utah mission.

Lord Ebury, in the House of Lords, had given notice that in the first week in May, he would move "that a humble address be presented to the Queen, praying her majesty to be pleased to appoint a commission to consider whether the book of common prayer, and the canons of the church of England, be not susceptible of alterations, which will give increased efficacy and stability to the religious institutions of the country."

There are in Iowa, 130 Masonic Lodges, and 3,900 members.

The whole Greek Testament, not a single leaf wanting, has recently been discovered in Egypt.

The *Photographic News* predicts the destruction of the Gas Company monopoly, by the introduction of gas produced by impregnating super-heated steam with coal tar. It is thus produced at an excessively low price, and with great rapidity. It is found to contain one-half less oxide of carbon and twice as much bi-carburetted hydrogen as the common gas, and is, therefore, twice as valuable. It is also very durable, and after being kept five months in gasometers, it exhibited no change, and left no deposit. One of its merits consists in its being entirely free from sulphurated hydrogen. Its practical utility will soon be tested.

GENERAL HOUSTON A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We find in the *Republican* of the 6th, the following letter from Gen Houston to certain gentlemen in Texas:

SAM HOUSTON,

The People's Candidate.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 24th, 1860.

MESSRS. D. D. ATCHISON AND J. W. HARRIS:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I will say that I have responded to the people of San Jacinto, and consented to let my name go before the country as the People's Candidate for President.

In yielding to the call of my fellow-citizens of Texas, in June last, to become a candidate for Governor, I said:

"The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which I will be governed if elected. They comprehend all the old Jackson National Democracy I ever professed or officially practiced."

These have ever guided my action. I have no new principles to establish.

Thine truly, [illegible]

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

FOURTH OF JULY.

In preference to our own unimportant and sometimes rather displeasing remarks, our columns are this week devoted to the proceedings of the anniversary of our national independence.

Never have we seen more enthusiasm manifested in any place. Flocking from all parts of the county, gents and ladies came in carriages or mounted on prancing steeds; and the young men forming after the procession appeared like a brigade of light cavalry on drill.

The committee of arrangements did themselves much honor. Everything moved on without a jar. The guns talked loud and patriotic. The speakers were enthusiastic and eloquent, especially the selected orator of the day.

The dance and the supper in the evening at the Court House, were excellent. The interior of the building gave us a pleasing surprise, as the room in which the folks were dancing, was one of the finest we have seen in Utah.

The police and officers of the city were admirably discreet. They only relaxed their usual strictness of discipline sufficient to give all an opportunity of enjoying their innocent frolics; but not to go beyond. Indeed, there appeared to be no disposition towards anything but unoffending amusements.

The usual sacrifice of human life at the shrine of Independence was not offered. Nor were any sable eyes or sanguinary noses brought forward to add lustre to the celebration.

VERY IMPORTANT, AND PARTICULARLY EXCITING.

The following leading article from one of our most prompt exchanges is so full of eloquent passages and thrilling incidents that we could not forego its publication. To the italics and inverted commas particular attention is requested.

"The Pony Express.—The express from the east on Friday did not bring much news and, being anxious to get this number off in good season in order to give our hands an opportunity to participate in the doings of to-day, we did not wait for its expected arrival yesterday evening from either east or west, consequently our readers will have to wait till next week for the *latest* items, as no footman has passed the express since last *Friday* with any important news that had not obtained 'newspaper publicity,' not even with the report of the ballotings at the Baltimore Democratic Convention."

WITHDRAWAL.

On account of the anticipated departure for the country of the senior partner of our firm, we are sorry to announce the dissolution at the end of the present volume of our partnership. We make the announcement thus early to give such parties as have accounts against the Mountaineer Office an opportunity of forwarding them to us. The business will be conducted after the termination of the present volume in the name of James Ferguson. After the present date no orders will be drawn by us.

Blair & Ferguson.

G. S. L. City, June 30, 1860.

Godey's Lady's Book.—We continue to receive regularly our exchanges of this interesting magazine. With pleasure we anticipate the treat consequent upon the reception of our number. There is so much real good sense about it; so much of life as it is; and so much that comes home to the hearts around our firesides, that we cannot but love it, and welcome it as an expected friend.

Merino Bucks.—It no doubt will afford our sheep raisers satisfaction to know that Mr. McCommons, from Kanasho, Wis., now offers for sale in this city a few finely-bred merino bucks. Judging from their appearance we doubt not they would prove a valuable acquisition to Utah. They can be seen at Townsend's Hotel.

PONY EXPRESS.

The Pony arrived at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock last evening; 13 h. 15 m. inside of schedule time.

The express confirms the nomination at Baltimore of Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., for President. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Ala. is nominated for Vice President. The Seceders have nominated John C. Breckinridge of Ky. for President; and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice President. All these nominations were made on the 23rd of June. Douglas and Fitzpatrick have accepted their nomination. Breckinridge and Lane also accept.

Local News.

Returned Home.—Capt. Coolley, of Grantsville, and his party, who took out the freight of Col. Howe's command, returned June 29. They were well, and reported the Indians pretty friendly in that region. The Colonel was in a fair way for enjoying good winter-quarters, and of being lulled in his slumbers by the peace-melodies of his band of bugles. What a comfort for a soldier it is to be sent out of the path of trouble.

Horse Stealing.—On the 30th ult., one A. B. Baker, a noted rowdy, and who had long been suspected of horse-stealing, made an attempt to steal a horse from an emigrant named Harris, who was camped on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. Baker fired at the owner of the horse, and then made his escape. He was pursued by Harris and Mr. John K. Bender, who overtook him in Echo Kanyon, and shot him dead on the spot; one bullet entered the thigh, and two penetrated the cavity of the chest.

Arrival.—A large train consisting of about 60 waggons arrived in this city on Thursday last. The train come through from the frontiers in sixty-five days. The freight was for the firm of Livingston, Bell & Co.

A Kind Thought.—The following is an extract from a letter to Major Egan, over the signature of Wm. H. Russell, the presiding partner in the Express Company, showing as it does, a thoughtfulness for employees that is rather uncommon, it is but justice to a man of public enterprize, as well as to all parties concerned, to give publicity to the extract:—"The arrival of our pony at St. Joseph last evening, brought the sad intelligence that one of our couriers had been killed by Indians. Will you oblige me by writing by return express, advising name and residence of deceased, the particulars of his unfortunate death; if he was a married man, or if he had a mother or sister dependent upon him; their name and address, as it will afford me great pleasure to contribute to the relief of all such. Do not fail to give the matter prompt attention."

News from the West.—The Pony express from the West arrived on Thursday evening; it brings news of fresh Indian troubles on the road. June 30th, at Deep Creek, the natives undertook to steal all the stock. They killed three or four of the finest horses, and stole about twenty more. In endeavoring to regain them, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lloyd were shot, but not dangerously. A party of emigrants were fired on by the Indians while going through Spring Valley and Antelope Springs Kanyon—three of their horses were killed. No man hurt. An Indian woman, who was taken prisoner some time since by the Pi-Utes, has returned to her tribe. She says the Pi-Utes are preparing for a descent on Ruby Valley and neighborhood, and are determined to destroy all the whites and Indians found there; she says they are also determined that no whites shall pass through their territory. The Indian woman also states that the Pi-Utes have two white women as prisoners.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY.

The Eighty-fourth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Great Salt Lake City, with unusual zeal and enthusiasm.

At sun-rise, a national salute was fired at the County Court House and at the City Hall, which was the signal for raising the national flags.

Ballo's brass band was stationed near the residence of His Excellency Governor Cumming; the Quadrille band near the residence of President Brigham Young, and the Martial band at the County Court House. After playing the national anthem and other appropriate pieces, the respective bands proceeded through the principal streets of the city. At 9 o'clock the civil officers of the Territory, and of the County, and City of Great Salt Lake met the committee of arrangements at the County Court House, at which place some of the federal officers joined the procession, which then proceeded to the residence of His Excellency the Governor, and escorted him to the Bowery, where the citizens of G. S. L. City, as well as some hundreds from the country towns were assembled.

Upon the arrival of the civil escort at the Temple Block, a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of His Excellency the Governor, during which the Brass Band played "Yankee Doodle."

On the rostrum, we noticed Governor Cumming, Presidents B. Young, H. C. Kimball, D. H. Wells; Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Judges E. Smith and Z. Snow; the officers of the County and Probate Courts; the Mayor and Corporation of G. S. L. City; H. F. Morrell, Esq., our Postmaster; Professors Orson Pratt and Albert Carrington, Dr. W. F. Anderson, and many other respectable citizens.

The band played the "Star Spangled Banner;" after which prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Music by the Quadrille Band.

His Excellency Governor Cumming then made the following remarks:—

I do not arise to address the people, but to express my sympathies with the enthusiasm which they have manifested upon the return of this our national sabbath.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, the victims of religious and civil persecutions found an asylum upon the western shores of the Atlantic.

Eighty-four years ago, a government was founded, which secured to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. That day sprang into existence the text book of liberty—the Declaration of Independence! On that day was established the foundation of that temple of civil and religious liberty to which all may, and have been called to, worship at its altars.

Thirteen years ago, a band of weary pilgrims emerged from yonder mountain height, to seek a home in the wilderness—in the valleys of the mountains. It was indeed then a desert; to-day it blossoms as the rose, and may it be to you a perpetual inheritance. [Enthusiastic applause.]

John T. Caine, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by a salute of two guns, and "Hail Columbia," by the brass band.

The Hon. Albert Carrington, orator of the day, then delivered the following

ORATION.

Fellow-citizens of a renowned and cherished Republic:—

Deeply grateful for the choice blessings of civil and religious liberty still so beneficently guaranteed to us, we are assembled, with the tens of thousands throughout our Territory and the millions throughout our Union, to joyfully participate in celebrating this the eighty-fourth anniversary of our nation's independence.

It may be safely asserted that of all human governments ours embodies, and that too in the best form, by far the greatest number of those principles so wisely devised for developing, promoting, and increasing the welfare of the human family in their civil capacity. And, as this day's proceedings in Utah are made known abroad, every patriot within the extensive bounds of our great country, as also every lover of freedom throughout the world, will be cheered and encouraged in his arduous, though too often thankless and opposed, labors for the advancement of human rights. But most of all should our nation congratulate itself that here, in a region so forbidding to the many, amid lofty mountains and eternal snow, so large a number of her citizens have erected and are erecting their numerous, free, and happy fireside altars, wrung from the elements by most industrious toil; and are now mingling their voices and appropriate ceremonies with those of the North and the South, the East and the West, in the heartfelt and enthusiastic celebration of this our national birthday.

On an occasion like this a somewhat detailed sketch of the past may be expected by some, and might be interesting and instructive to many; but this is a fast age, and one especially delighting in the briefest of brevity, a quality too commendable to be safely dispensed with. However, this safeguard against prolixity may not entirely preclude a broadly sketched outline of a few prominent historic features, the retouching of which may the better enable us to realize the dear bought blessings of the present, and encourage us to labor with renewed energy for the perpetuity of our glorious institutions.

England, France, Holland, and Spain—enlightened and powerful nations—each expended many lives and much treasure in making discoveries and planting colonies upon the American continent. The efforts of Spain were chiefly directed to South America, and the southern and western portions of North America; France pushed her adventures across the Canadas and along the chain of the great lakes—diverging to the Ohio river at Pittsburg—then westerly from the lakes to the Mississippi, and along that river to Louisiana; while the Dutch and English chiefly confined their attention to the seacoast from Maine to Florida, gradually extending their settlements inland as their skill and increasing numbers enabled them by purchase and conquest to crowd the red man toward the setting sun. Our mother England has ever been characterized by a great fondness for making extensive land-claims, and her son Jonathan seems to have strongly inherited this family characteristic, the practical developement of which by England soon wrested from Holland her settlements on the Hudson, Connecticut, and Delaware.

Meanwhile religious persecution, which we are pleased to say has never been preeminently intolerant in England, drove forth the Puritans and Huguenots to increase the new world's asylums from oppression at home, and to strengthen the hands of those struggling in a new field to extend the area of agriculture, commerce, science, and the arts.

As the French colonists gained strength, a plan was early formed for connecting the Canadas and Louisiana by a strong line of fortifications, with the design to confine the British colonists to the region east of the Ohio and Mississippi, and, if possible, to prevent their settling or trading west of the Alleghany mountains. This grasp was on entirely too large a scale to please England, beside drawing a fortified line across her oldest chartered grants, which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These discordant designs produced what is called the old French war, which commenced in 1754 and terminated in 1760, resulting in the Canadas' becoming a British province. This war, for the prosecution of which the American colonies furnished largely disproportionate quotas of men and munitions, was a most excellent ordeal for the colonists, teaching them the power of union, training them in the use of arms before veteran troops, and giving them self-reliance and a measurably correct estimate of their capabilities.

As the colonies grew in importance, the Home Government, with a fatuity unaccountable by human reason, began to increase its burdens upon the colonists, to deny them their rights, and reject with contempt their loyally couched petitions for redress. The spirit of our Revolutionary fathers could no longer brook such cruel oppression, and, under the title of "United States of America," on the 4th of July, 1776, they promulgated the ever memorable 'Declaration of Independence,' in which usurpations through unwarrantable legislative jurisdiction were a great and just ground of complaint against the mother country. To her the colonists had ever clung with a yearning fondness; they had passed compassionately over her neglect, and thriven in spite of it; they had poured out their blood like water and expended their treasure with a liberal hand to widely extend her fame, power, and domain; for a long period they submissively remonstrated and petitioned against, while patiently enduring, unjust interference in matters solely pertaining to their internal policy; and yet England could not or would not discern that she had no right, as she also proved to have not the power, to bind with tyrannic chains the stalwart youth who had grown from infancy with but little aid from her fostering care.

These and many more facts connected with the pre-revolutionary history of our country are subjects of deep interest, are commended to your careful study, and most clearly manifest some of the dealings with the human family by that Being who controlleth the destiny of nations, who turneth the hearts of the children of men as the rivers are turned, who exalteth and abaseth kingdoms, and doeth all things in accordance with His own good pleasure.

Time and your familiarity with those events admonish not to yield to the flattering allurement to fight over again the battles of the Revolution, that long, arduous, and noble struggle of freemen for their rights, the record of which is at times blazoned with brilliant success, and at times shrouded with almost impenetrable gloom; but through which, under that Providence which shaped its beginning and ever sustained them, that heroic band of true patriots battled on to the successful achievement of that independence whose blessings we this day so richly enjoy. From the opening skirmishes in Lexington and Concord, in April, 1775, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, which virtually closed the war, that noble band of Freedom's sons, amid sore privations and untold hardships, with true patriotism and unyielding perseverance jeopardized their all upon the altar of American liberty; and who in our day so recreant as to lightly esteem those sterling sacrifices? or who can feel to withhold his aid for keeping the light upon that altar steadily burning to cheer and encourage the friends of humanity in every clime?

The labors of the patriots of the Revolution closed not with Great Britain's acknowledging the independence of the United States, on the 30th of November, 1782. Then, as since, there were not wanting many who, from various motives, caused serious dissensions in the body politic, so serious as at times to threaten the permanent establishment of those institutions which are the glory of our country and the pride of our race. But that Providence which had sustained the right in the conflict with England's power, still watched over the nation, and guided its councils.

Having noted the acknowledgment of our independence, it may prove beneficial to here remark that celebrated English writers have advocated the probability of our having remained colonies, had the mother country pursued a uniformly just and conciliatory course, refraining from meddling with our local officers, and with our internal policy, especially in the matter of "taxation without representation."

Some may imagine that our present constitution is coeval with the Declaration of Independence, or even dates back to the first assembling of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on the 4th of September, 1774; but the powers exercised by that Congress and the "Articles of Confederation" agreed to on the 15th of November, 1777, proved inadequate for the successful conduct of governmental affairs, and as early as 1785 measures began to be agitated for conferring more power upon the general government. For this purpose delegates from the several States convened in Philadelphia in May, 1787, and on the 17th of September presented our present constitution to Congress. It was by that body submitted to the several States, and, after animated, lengthy, and at times doubtful discussions, was finally accepted, and was appointed to take effect on the 4th of March, 1789. Under that our present constitution, George Washington, who has so truly and eloquently been pronounced "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was elected President, and John Adams was elected Vice-President. From that period our nation has grown and flourished with unexampled rapidity and prosperity, welcoming the oppressed of every land, until our flag is known and honored in every sea, until our possessions extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing the choicest portion of this "land choice above all other lands," and the azure field of our national banner is bespangled with the starry emblems of thirty-three, in lieu of thirteen, free, independent, and united States of this powerful, peaceful and happy Republic.

Fascinating as are the pages of our earlier history, a cheerful compliance with the fitting requirements of the present occasion forbids further drafts upon their interesting and useful instructions, and prompts hastening to glance at subjects more immediately within the sphere of passing events.

As before remarked, there is no other country whose civil institutions can favorably compare with those of our own. Here are guaranteed the largest liberty and the most varied scope of action consistent with correct public and private conduct, with a wisely devised system of laws to restrain oppression, prevent anarchy, and protect each and every, even the humblest, citizen in his rights. Our land and our constitution, with their dearly purchased and highly prized blessings and privileges, are ours by inheritance and by every inalienable principle recognized by man; and we shall loyally cleave to and maintain them, as we have hitherto unshrinkingly done, until summoned from our tabors here, when we will trustingly confide our bodies to this choice portion of mother earth whereon our efforts, however weak, have been expended for the promotion of the best welfare and prosperity of our nation.

With such feelings constantly actuating us in our public and private walks, it is impossible for us not to take a deep interest in the inception and progress of public affairs, and to watch with a jealous care and use every laudable effort to thwart or avert every plan or movement that threatens the integrity of our Union. But more or less in this Territory, as elsewhere, we do not as yet view all political questions in the same light, nor from the same stand point. Were this not the case, there probably would be little or no difficulty in understanding alike the usage which has generally prevailed in our government in relation to Territories. It is not altogether singular that the Revolutionary patriots, but recently freed from monarchal rule and meeting much formidable contrariety of opinion in regard to the solution of untried political problems, rested short of extending beyond the boundaries of States the full enjoyment of those rights so ably set forth in the Declaration and so clearly pervading the Constitution, and fastened upon their fellow citizens in the then north-west territory the chief of those odious governmental features which had incited themselves to revolt. But after long years of political experience, which should tend to break every oppressive yoke, and in direct opposition to fundamental truths set forth in the Declaration, established in the articles of Confederation, and re-established in the Constitution, it is passing strange that Congress persists in governing citizens in the Territories upon nearly the same plan as that pursued by England in her government of her American colonies. Territorial assemblies may pass laws, but Congress requires those laws to be submitted to them, and claims the power to disapprove them. The Territories are taxed, equally with the States, to fill the public coffers to the full extent of their use of imported articles and their purchases of public lands, but when and how has their consent been obtained for such taxation? Government are declared to derive "their just powers from the *consent* of the governed," but when have Territories had a voice in the election of our President? or a vote in the councils of our nation? The close parallel between the treatment of the mother country to her colonies, and that of our government to her Territories, might be drawn to a much greater length, but is not here in keeping; and we have merely alluded to a few facts to illustrate the aptness in weak humanity to mete to their fellows usages they themselves will not brook, and the indefensible position of those who disfranchize such citizens as cross certain boundaries within our common country, to reclaim and render populous and valuable otherwise useless public domain. Is this right? Is Congressional intervention in the domestic institutions of Territories politic and justifiable? If so, let the Constitution be at once amended, that consistency and even-handed justice may characterize our governmental acts throughout the length and breadth of our land, irrespective of creed or party.

Though on this day we bar political discussion, and would not knowingly make a single remark that might wound the feelings of a true patriot, still the sphere of propriety will doubtless permit the offering a few suggestions upon some matters of general importance to our present and future prosperity.

Since population, so it be industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding, is the strength of a nation, and since population is alone sustained by the products derived from agricultural pursuits, why not magnanimously unite, and pass a liberal homestead law, and thereby prevent the too great monopoly of the public lands by speculators and classes who till not the soil, and encourage and aid the farmer with facilities enabling him to make our extensive wastes teem with abundance?

As settlements multiply and extend, there are increased requirements for more and better means for travel, for communicating information, and for the interchange of commodities, operations inseparably connected with the successful prosecution of trade and commerce, and the dissemination of knowledge. To meet these requirements the Indian trail has widened to the white man's road, pack animals have given way to vehicles, while in many localities the iron horse has distanced all competitors in the line of freight and travel, and messages flashed over telegraphic wires in turn laugh to scorn the slow progress made by steam. Then why not enlarge the circle and lengthen the lines of these great blessings? In the east and west, and at every intermediate point, there is an anxious desire to share in the burdens and participate in the blessings of telegraphic and railroad communications across our continent. What hinders our Government from lending its powerful aid to speedily connect the telegraphic wires of Missouri and California, and at the same time be expediting by that course, and in every other proper manner, and by the most liberal expenditure of funds, the consolidating with iron bands our now widely separated settlements? True it is proverbial that "large bodies move slow," with, perhaps, not always the best reasons for so doing; but we will endeavor to be content, so they move wisely, and hold ourselves in readiness to expedite every step made in the right direction.

Fellow-citizens:—The American eagle, grasping the olive branch and arrows—emblems of good will to friends and defiance to foes—is enthusiastically associated with our lives' dearest recollections; and our hearts swell with emotion whenever and wherever our gaze fondly rests upon the stars and stripes—the loved banner of our nation. And where, than in the Rocky Mountains, finds the eagle a loftier and purer aerie? wings a bolder flight? or meets meridian splendor with a more undazzled eye? Where, than in the lone recesses of these everlasting hills, are American citizens more prompt to present to our friends the olive branch, or to shower upon our enemies the arrows? And where, than in these lone recesses, are patriots more united or readier, with strong and willing hearts, to rally round our nation's flag, in the hour of need or danger? that its gleaming be never dimmed by the rude hands of foemen, and that ever, as now, its broad folds may gallantly wave over a free, prosperous and happy people.

This was followed by a salute of three guns and music by the brass band.

A song was sung by Mr. Philip Margetts, with accompaniment by the Quadrille Band.

William G. Mills, Esq., read the following original poem, composed by him for the occasion:—

A POEM FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Hail, glorious epoch to the sons of earth,
That gave to Freedom its illustrious birth!
That struggling from Britannia's cruel sway,
Beheld a nation born within a day;
Born, not a child beneath the rod to bow,
But as Minerva from Jove's sacred brow,
With strength and energy, armed *cap-a-pie*,
Thus to defend the rights of Liberty!
This day we celebrate our hearts inspires;
'Twas gained by blood and struggles of our sires:
Misrule, oppression, tyranny they bore,
'Till, scorning to be slaves, would bear no more,
And, dedicating all to God and liberty,
Declared themselves from thenceforth ever free!
They fought—the foe to crush them down would fight;
They conquered too—for God defended right.
For self alone they strove not to be free;
They gained the boon for their posterity.
And from the shores Atlantic waters lave
To the rich soil kissed by Pacific's wave,
A vast asylum opes its ample doors,
Teeming with nature's richest, choicest stores,
That please the eye and captivate the sense,
Beyond the common lot to man by Providence;
Where the oppressed, down-trodden, suffering soul,
In every clime, from Indus to the pole;
Where victims of despotic rage or pride,
Who dare not in their native lands abide;
Where persecuted votaries of all creeds,
Who flee from superstition's frenzied deeds,—
Can find a home, their industry rewarded,
Their social rights and pious creeds regarded.
The great distinction that we now enjoy,
The high position that we occupy,
As freemen sharing in the equal laws
That mark the progress of our liberal cause;
And where the governed by their suffrage claim
To call and make the powers to govern them;
To live where Freedom's temple proudly stands,
A noble edifice "made without hands."
The everlasting hills its sure foundation,
That braved the storms, unscathed from earth's creation;
And through whose portals break the streams of light,
O'er all the world, to show the home of right.
Its turrets over every tempest rise,
Their summits, crowned with glory, kiss the skies:
These honored themes their influence impart
To swell with joy each patriotic heart,
And make us grateful that we now possess
All that earth holds to make our happiness.
We celebrate no sanguinary deed
Of vicious tyrants, whose deep schemes succeed
T' enslave and subjugate the human race,
To gratify their lust of power and place:
We pay no homage to that bauble thing—
The birth or coronation of a king;
But every heart, within these bodies shrined,
Swells at the emancipation of mankind—
The only hope in which the world can trust—
And freedom's resurrection from the dust—
The statesman's, patriot's, warrior's reliance
To gain the height of governmental science.
We meet not on a national day like this
To swell our pride, or raise our prejudice:
To cast the words of discord from our tongue
Against the land and people whence we sprung:
We would not have the bliss of commerce cease,
United as we are, by arts of peace:
We would not quench the flame of love we own
When the electric spark has made us one;
Far nobler objects prompted our attendance—
Our country's fame, our nation's independence!
We speak of what our hero-sires achieved,
The blessings that through them we have received,
And would exalt their works to every eye,
As waves yon ensign in the azure sky.
We call on all within our favored nation
To mind the deeds that marked that great occasion.
Ye, fathers! by the venerable shade
Of your ancestors, whose remains are laid
Within the precious soil of our great land,
By all the blessings now at your command,—
By all you are, and all you hope to be,
Resist all efforts to subvert your liberty.
We call upon you, mothers, by that love
Of offspring, that inspires you from above,
T' instruct your children, as your knees they climb,
The consequence of that eventful time;
And, as they at the holy altar kneel,
Bid them be faithful to their country's weal.
We call on you, young men, our hope, to know
Whose sons ye are, whence blessings to you flow:
Stand in your country's cause, defend its claims,
Though death should enter on his scroll your names;
For honor sheds a halo round the tomb
Of him who falls for liberty and home.
Then will our country's glory still increase,
Each man a hero guard our liberties;
Its influence be felt throughout the earth,
And despots tremble as it issues forth;
And cent'ries hence our patriots will exclaim,
"This is my country, honor to her name."
Tru'st halls of Congress may be scenes of strife,
With threatening oath, revolver and the knife:
Debates may rage, and factions rise and fall,
And self appear triumphant over all;
But these are storms that nature can endure—
The strife of elements but keep them pure.
Yes, narrow acts that show the little heart,
May make them play towards us the tyrant's part;
And peculation too may drain the public purse,
And what was meant to bless be made to curse.
These are but weeds neglect has scattered round
That 'waft our hands to pluck them from the ground.
But while the storms are driving over head,
And devastation seems around us spread,
Let us prepare a shelter for our friends,
And good will follow when the tempest ends:
Let us with patience scatter virtuous seeds,
Regardless of the noxious, poisonous weeds.
He that inspired our fervent declaration,
And made and kept our great progressive nation—
That fired the framers of our constitution,
Will purge us yet from siekening pollution:
The body politic, with vigorous glow,
Will, like a god, in health and beauty grow,
And nations millions will their sons employ
To celebrate this anniversary day.
God bless the land, ye proudly call our home,
Preserve its power the ego'ism to disarm
And may its happy influence increase
To bring on earth the glorious reign of peace:

When Liberty, in graceful triumph crowned,
In every land, shall hallow earth's polluted ground.
God bless the little spot as Utah known,
Where dwell the dear ones that we love and own:
May truth and virtue reign triumphant here,
And industry with its rewards appear;
May equal laws and generous measures bless
Her loyal people in this wilderness;
And may her soil forever be untrod
By traitors to their country and their God.
God bless the man who, laboring for our good,
Led us in safety to this solitude;
May heaven from its rich, exhaustless store
Its choicest blessings amply on him pour;
Preserve him long his counsel to impart,
To realize what dwells within his heart.
God bless the friends of Utah—long shall live
The worth and deeds of our Executive
Within our memories; his noble soul,
Despising sect or party's mean control,
Has acted as a man, a patriot, who
Right and his country's honor has in view.
God bless us all, and may we still engage,
While acting our short part on life's great stage,
Our hearts, united on the truth to fix,
And show the noble spirit of "Seventy-six."
Let every tongue attune its grateful praise
For independence gained those trying days;
Peace to their manes who endured that day;
God bless their noble work—God bless America.

Firing of cannon and music by the Quadrille Band.

Prof. Orson Pratt then delivered the following extemporary address:—

I rise, not for the purpose of delivering a lengthy address before this assembly. I do not claim to be an orator, a statesman, or a politician, but I am an American citizen, in common with you all, and I am prond of the name.

I look back upon my ancestors as American citizens also, not only from the foundation of this Republic, but from the first settlement of this country. They were among the Pilgrims that landed upon our eastern shore seven generations ago.

We have listened to a very eloquent address on the rise of the American nation, on the achievement of our national independence, in relation to establishing the great platform of American liberty, viz: —the American Constitution.

Much might be said upon each of these topics. Much might be said in relation to the sufferings endured by the colonics, before they achieved their independence; much might be said in relation to the battles fought by our fathers to obtain that liberty which they and we their children enjoy. It is not my intention to dwell upon these subjects, but I will call your attention, upon this occasion, to some of the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country.

A few years sufficed to demonstrate the inadequacy of the "Articles of Confederation," to obviate which the Constitution was established, conferring increased power upon the General Government. That its power might be clearly understood, Article X, of the amendments, was ratified as follows:—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." It will be perceived that there are no prohibitions upon citizens outside the boundaries of States.

In the Constitution we find certain rights and privileges guaranteed to ALL American citizens. We there find certain powers delegated to the General Government, and certain powers reserved to the respective State governments, or to American citizens.

We read, in the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution, words to this effect:—"The United States shall guaranty to every state in this Union a republican form of government." This one item in the Constitution is a power granted to the American Congress, to the American nation. They were limited by the Constitution, in regard to the form of government that should be established upon American soil. They have not the right, by that Constitution, to organize a government upon any other than republican principles. They have not the right to establish a monarchy upon this soil; the Constitution forbids or prohibits their doing so. In a national capacity, under the Constitution, they have not the right to guarantee any but a republican form of government, which government of right emanates from the people to be governed. This is the very nature of a republican form of government, as we, American citizens, understand it. It differs from various other governments whose history we have read. It differs from the republican governments of past ages. We read that republican governments existed in some of the ancient nations. They existed for a short period, and then ceased. But their forms and the forms of the governments now in the European nations are of a kind more or less different from the one with which we, as American citizens, are blest. It is not necessary, however, for me, in the few remarks I shall make, to dwell upon the various kingdoms and empires of the old world. Doubtless the citizens of Utah are sufficiently acquainted with the history of those nations to know that our American government differs from them all in unreservedly granting to the people the power to govern themselves, the power to appoint their own officers, the power to enact their own laws, and Congress has no power granted by the Constitution to interfere with that system; but the Congress, the United States as a Union, are restricted in this particular, they are prohibited from granting any other than a republican form of government upon the American continent.

Let us briefly turn our attention to the State governments, and see if the Parent Government has fulfilled its pledge, in the Constitution, by granting republican forms of government to the several States that have been admitted into our Union. Yes, they have permitted them to elect their own officers, enact their own laws, vote at Presidential elections, and have a representation in Congress, and a voice and vote in the governmental affairs of the nation.

How is it with the Territories? Is a republican form of government extended to the Territories, according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution? In the first place, where can you find one item, from the beginning to the end, that grants to Congress the right to establish a Territorial government, unless petitioned by the people so to do? It cannot be found. And should citizens in a Territory petition Congress to grant to them a form of government, Congress are restricted to granting a form strictly and fully republican. Some urge that a part of the 3rd section of Article IV, "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," gives Congress the right to legislate for American citizens who chance to reside in Territories. But the portion thus relied upon relates only to the disposition of Government property, and does not grant the power to dispose of the inhabitants that may dwell upon the public lands in Territories, as though the people thereof belonged to the United States as property.

My opinion is that Congress has no more right to exercise legislative jurisdiction over American citizens in Territories than it has over American citizens in States. In other words, that American citizens in Territories, equally with those in States, have the plainly guaranteed right to govern themselves. People from the various States settle upon the public domain, and shall simply crossing an air line in the same country prevent them from enjoying a republican form of government, having a voice in the selection of their rulers, and the privilege of making their own laws without being subject to have them disapproved by Congress? If this is not the case in the treatment of Territories, I consider there is an infringement. It lies in the foundation, in the organization itself. And should the people living upon the public domain petition Congress to comply with certain conditions that were in vogue in the old monarchal nations of the world, and have their petitions granted according to its letter and spirit, they have no reason to complain, still, it is assumed power in Congress to grant a Territorial government.

But suppose we petition, in good faith, that Congress would notice that part of the Constitution that directs the giving of a republican form of government, and we get something else, what shall we do then? It may suit the condition of the people, and it may not.

There are many rights that are named in the Constitution, and many that the Constitution says nothing about. These rights I shall not attempt to define. We have rights in regard to observing the Sabbath, and worshipping God according to the dictates of our conscience. We also have social and political rights guaranteed to us, and to all the American people. All these might be taken up and reasoned upon, but you are acquainted with them.

If I were to petition Congress, I should petition that this old relic of the mother government should be done away, and that when Congress granted a government they should grant a republican instead of a monarchal one, and let all the people have the same privileges.

But, says one, there is a great disparity in numbers. What of that? Look at New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and many of the old States, where we find not only hundreds of thousands but millions of inhabitants, and then look at Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland, and see the difference. If this disparity exists in States, why should it be brought up against a Territory? Those smaller States have the same representation in the Senate of the United States as the larger ones, why, then, bring up this disparity of numbers? Some say we must not admit the Territories, because the disparity in Congress would be so great. It is all folly to bring up this argument.

Having said this much upon the rights guaranteed to American citizens, I will merely state that it is my opinion that it is the privilege of people settling upon the public domain to form a republican "Provisional Government," according to the feelings of the people, until Congress shall admit them into the Union.

Prof. Pratt's address was followed with the "Dashing White Sergeant" by the brass band.

The benediction was pronounced by Elder John Taylor, and the assembly were dismissed.

A national salute of 38 guns, being one for each State and Territory of the United States, was fired at the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Bowery, on the Temple Block.

The county authorities got up a very pleasing change of entertainment in the new County Court House. The gentlemen who escorted His Excellency to the Bowery came in for a general invitation to a well got up luncheon—not too dusty. Capt. P. P. Tarpley, assistant Quartermaster at Camp Floyd, accepted the general invitation to "federal officers, both civil and military," and arrived during the proceedings in the Bowery. The captain, after their termination, accompanied His Excellency, and participated in the hospitalities of the magistrates where a very agreeable hour was passed, in refreshing the inner man and in expressing their devotion to the Union in the brief sentiments of pungent toasts, which, but for the crowded state of our columns, we would with pleasure have published.

At sunset a salute was fired at the City Hall and County Court House, which terminated the public exercises of the day.

The evening entertainments consisted principally of a supper and ball at the Court House, which was attended by a very select and respectable assembly. The affair was a very pleasant and agreeable one, and reflects great credit on the commitee of management.

Throughout the city we observed many tokens of patriotism, and national pride. In addition to the national flags which were floating from the liberty poles on the County Court House, and at the City Hall, flags bearing the stars and stripes were hoisted at President Young's residence, on the top of the Council House, and by the principal merchants of the city.

Among the numerous decorations emblematic of the occasion, we observed the signals of Col. Stambaugh encircling the main entrance, and floating from the roof of the Surveyor General's office. The head of a large "Buck," with its immense antlers, surmounted the door, around which were entwined wreaths of evergreens, from our mountains—in the centre of the circles thus formed between the horns of the buck the celebrated declaration of "Old Hickory" appeared in large bold letters, painted for the occasion —"OUR UNION! IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!!!"—*Andrew Jackson.* Across the window lights, above the door, and under the head, the name "Old Buck," appeared in handsome lettering. The whole was enfolded in the embraces of the American flag—the stars and stripes floating from the roof of the house and so arranged as to encircle the other portions of the decoration.

J. V. LONG, Reporter.

Home News.

We have received by the regular mail, advices from New York till the 9th of June, and from St. Joseph till the 11th, inclusive.

UTAH JUDGESHIP.—The Pittsburg *Post* says the Hon. R. P. Flenniken, of Pittsburg, has accepted the appointment to the office of U. S. Judge for Utah, and will shortly leave for Utah, accompanied by his son who will act as clerk.

THE POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.—It is said that Mr. Fowler was not in such reduced circumstances as was believed. Several months ago he purchased real estate on Staten Island, valued at about $150,000, upon which the record shows, he paid $50,000 in cash, giving a mortgage on the property for the remainder. The United States officers still profess their inability to find him, although it is believed they would not be compelled to exert themselves much to find him if they desired.

Hon. Sam'l D Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, died on the 4th of June, at Trenton, N. J., aged 81 years.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—The *Nebraskian* of the 9th ult., says:—The most violent storm that has occurred in this Territory within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," visited Omaha and the Platte Valley on Tuesday the 5th inst. At least two-thirds of the Capitol and about one-fourth of Pioneer Block were unroofed; several chimneys were blown down; two or three barns destroyed; and a dwelling house occupied by Mr. Withnell blown from its foundation. The "tempestuous tornado" at Nebraska City a few weeks since, was but a "side show" to the hurricane experienced here. The rain fell, not in torrents, but in a solid sheet of water, and the hail at this place, though small, fell in large quantities. At Bellevue, twelve miles below, the storm and tempest were still more severe. Three fine brick buildings were entirely demolished, and not less than five thousand panes of glass broken by the hail, which fell as large as hen's eggs. Several houses were also unroofed at that place, and the wheat, corn and oats in that vicinity much damaged by the hail. The damage sustained there is estimated at $7,000; here at Omaha, about $3,500; the Capitol building can not be repaired for less than $2,500.

The missionaries who left Great Salt Lake City, some time since, arrived at Florence on the 6th of June. Good health prevailed. Their teams will return with goods.

HARD TIMES EXPECTED.—The following deplorable picture of agricultural affairs in Missouri is presented by the *Weekly West* of the 9th ult.—"The continued drouth is becoming a matter of the most serious consequence throughout all this section. We all remember the dry season several years ago, during which so much uneasiness was felt, and which indeed was followed by very hard times amongst the farming community and others immediately dependent upon agricultural products for success in business. But even that dry season was by no means to be compared to this. The failure was not then so complete as now with the crops of small grain, hemp, &c., the fates of which are, for the present season, already determined. We then had a partial crop; now we have none whatever, or so little as not to be worth naming. So far as now appears, we shall have to rely solely upon the corn crop, and even as to this, it would seem that we have but little to hope for. A large proportion of what was planted has not come up, and that which has made its appearance above ground presents a most sickly and hopeless appearance."

THE LATE DREADFUL TORNADO.

We give the following detailed account of the great tornado which visited Illinois and Iowa on the 3rd ultimo.

THE STORM AT CAMANCHE.—The day had been very hot and sultry, but about seven o'clock the sky was clear and gave evidence of a beautiful sunset. At seven o'clock the tornadoes were seen coming with the rapidity of lightning. The sky assumed a yellowish, brassy aspect, the air seemed dead. The tornadoes themselves resembled huge balloons at first, about the size of a barrel, but gradually increasing and swelling. At one time they rose and again fell to the earth, their black folds undulating and whirling with snapping, cracking reports like a volley of musketry, distinctly audible at a great distance. The interior of the air tunnels was filled with a heterogenous mass of leaves, branches of trees, timbers and stones, which seemed to impart a yellowish tinge inside the black outer folds. There was but little time for gazing, however, for in an instant, and with a force inconceivable, the doomed town was struck full in the centre, and the air choaked with fragments of timbers, bricks, stones, furniture, and in many places with human beings, who were hurled about like straws. The affrighted horses and cattle filled the air with their terrible and shrill screams; but above all was heard the snapping and cracking of these fearful besoms of destruction.

The scene well nigh beggars description, and one, after gazing upon it, only wonders how a single person was left to tell the tale. There are but one or two buildings in this town of two thousand souls, which were untouched; all the others are a shapeless mass of ruin. In many places, for several acres, every remnant of a house is gone, and only a few scattered slivers mark the spot where they stood. A single feature of the scene is the fact that, from one end of the town to the other, not a vestige of the furniture can be found. Here and there a few shreds of clothing, or a mattress torn into ribbons, tell that the town was once inhabited.

Many of the incidents connected with the tornado at Camanche almost surpass human belief, and will hardly be credited by those who have not seen the ruins. A chimney upon the house of Mr. Anthony, weighing about two tons, was broken off at its junction with the roof, lifted into the air and hurled down into the front yard, burying itself in the ground to the depth of three feet without breaking or cracking a single brick. We noticed an oak tree on the river bank, by measurement twenty-eight inches in diameter at the base, which was torn out of the ground and stripped of all its branches, leaving only the bare trunk, from which the bark was nearly all peeled off. A light pine shingle was driven from the outside through the clapboards, lath and plaster, and projects two inches from the inside wall of a dwelling house. No other known force could have accomplished this. A trowel, such as is used by masons, was driven through a pine knot in the side of a barn, projecting full two inches. In one spot was found a large pile of book covers, every leaf from which was gone and the covers wrinkled and twisted into a thousand shapes. Leaves were stripped of their tissue, leaving the fibres clean and bare as if a botanist had neatly picked it off. Tree trunks were twisted several times round until they were broken off. The Millard house, a three story brick structure, fronting north, was lifted up from its foundation and turned completely round, so that the front door faced the south. It then collapsed and seemed to fall outwardly as if in a vacuum, and, strange to relate, out of seventeen persons in the house only two were killed. One house upon the bank was lifted from its foundation and whirled in the river, crushing as it fell and drowning three persons, the inmates.

The news of the disaster was quickly conveyed to Clinton and Lyons.

The inhabitants of the two towns turned out *en masse*, and went to Camanche and worked all night.

No business was done in either city, but every one urged by the call of duty, worked nobly and manfully in the cause of suffering humanity.

The funeral train took its departure to the little cemetery, where were laid away the remains of townsmen only a few hours before in the full glow of life—twenty-nine bodies, a number exceeding those who had gone before them to their last resting place on that pleasant hillside.

In one of the wagons rode a little boy who had lost his father and mother. After his extrication from the ruins he went back, and while searching for some remnant of the old home, he found a locket containing a picture of his mother. He stood upon the ruins rubbing it with his coat sleeve, when a fiend in the shape of a man came up to him, and asked him what he had there. He replied, "my mother." The brute asked him to let him see it. He gave it to him, but it was never returned, in spite of his tears and entreaties. The man who, upon such an occasion, would perpetrate such an outrage, deserves to be tornadoed into the bottomless pit.—*Chicago Journal, June 6.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

At Lisbon station the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces. Before reaching here we learned that sixteen persons were killed. From this point one vein of the storm passed north of Mechamerolle, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons. The rest took in its course Union Grove, killing in this vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad, near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of them belonging to the family of Thomas Hatfield.

It then passed south of Romessa and Lowmore, destroying the house of David Willard, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life is much greater than at first stated. From all accounts it cannot be less than fifty-five killed. Some reports state a larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also one hundred and twenty-five wounded, some fatally, and ten missing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa river, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, having two women on board, tied up opposite Camanche at the time, was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both women lost.

The tornado is known to have traversed a distance of 90 miles in Iowa and 170 miles in Illinois, doing an incalculable amount of damage to property.

The lives lost cannot be less than one hundred and fifty.

Married:

In this city, on the 4th inst., by Elder J. Haven, Mr. EDMUND F. PALMER to Miss ELIZA A. PALMER, both of this city.

Advertisements.

BEAR RIVER FERRY.

I BEG leave to state that I have recovered my Ferry Boats from the Indians, and am now on hand to ferry emigrants across Bear River.
42-tf N. A. EMPEY.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fur, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

SEALED BIDS

WILL be received at the office of the A. A. Q. M., at Fort Bridger, U. T., for the cutting and delivery on or before the 30th of October next, of the fuel required at the post during the ensuing winter (say 500 cords).

The fuel to be of good merchantable quality, cedar or pine, free from limbs, and cut of such lengths as will admit of its being compactly corded.

The A. A. Q. M. reserves the right of requiring the fuel to be cut on the Government lands on Black's Fork, south of the post.

The person or persons to whom the contract shall be awarded, to give bond with good and sufficient security for the true and faithful performance of the contract.

The bids endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wood Contract," will be opened at the office of the A. A. Q. M., at Fort Bridger, on the 31st July, 1860.

F. S. ARMISTEAD.
2nd Lt. 10th Infy., A. A. Q. M.
Fort Bridger, U. T., June 25, 1860. 46

WHO WANTS GOODS AND PROVISIONS?

WM. NIXON,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,

HAVING just opened a Train of well-assorted

GOODS

from the East, now offers all kinds of General Merchandise, together with FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, and other articles needed by the Citizen or Traveller, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash or other good pay.

Cattle, Horses and Mules for sale or exchange.

All kinds of produce bought and sold.

Gold Dust wanted, for which full value will be paid in cash.

Also, at my Store at FAIRFIELD, Camp Floyd, will be found a full supply of General Merchandise and Provisions needed either by citizen, soldier or traveller.

July 6th, 1860. 46-tf WM. NIXON.

LOST,

ON the evening of the 5th inst., one SACK, containing a cloth coat, one pair of shoes, a package of sugar and coffee, two spelling books, also a pocket book, containing valuable papers, and several letters. Any person having found the above named sack, will please deliver it at the Mountaineer Office, or my residence in Tooele, and be rewarded. 46 1t L. GEE.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Friday, the 29th of June, from Little Cottonwood, a middling sized bay HORSE, seven or eight years old, a star in the forehead; left hind foot white. Branded on the left shoulder, but indistinct. He had a large tent on when last seen by the owner. Whoever will deliver the horse, or give information respecting him to Geo. Walters at the Tithing Office in this city, or to Joel White at American Fork, will be suitably rewarded by
46 1t SIDNEY R. BURTON.

Strayed Cow.

I HAVE in my possession, at South Weber Ward, Davis Co., a bright red & white spotted COW, six year old; no mark; branded M on left side. The owner is requested to prove property, and take her away.
45-4t ROBERT WATTS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A. MERRILL, HATTER,

HAS on hand Ladies' Black Beaver Riding HATS Gents' Otter, Black Felt, & Napped Beaver HATS, and other styles and varieties.
17th Ward, one block east of Union Square.
45-3m

ICE CREAM
FOR THE MILLION!

ONLY 10 CENTS per GLASS. Families and Parties supplied at $1 25 per Quart, or $4 50 per Gallon, at GEO. GODDARD'S,
45-2t Next door to Townsend's Hotel.

FOR SALE,

FOR Neat Cattle, due bills on Stores in G. S. L. City, or Cash, a number of excellent young HORSES, in lots to suit purchasers. For price and further particulars, inquire of
45 3t BRIANT STRINGHAM.

ANOTHER STORE.

LEONARD I. SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just opened a new Store in connection with the

Utah Boarding House.

His stock consists, in part, of BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, JEWELRY, and LADIES' TRIMMINGS, all of which he will sell cheap for cash or grain.

For wheat, barley, oats, &c., he will pay the highest market price.

Good accommodations for an unlimited number of Boarders.

☞ Stabling for Horses. 45 3t

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, in the 14th Ward, on or about the 4th inst., a yoke of OXEN. The near one is a dark brindle color, with a small white spot on his dewlap, and another on the top of the rump, with some white under his belly. The off ox, red, with white face and feet, and white streak across the back. Both branded WM J. SILVER on the near horn. Any person returning them, or informing me of their whereabouts, shall be liberally rewarded.
June 28. 45-2: F. D. RICHARDS.

BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

P. R. ROGERS,

HAVING a good Blacksmith Shop in operation on EAST TEMPLE STREET, east of the Post Office, he is always on hand to accommodate the public generally.

Remember that he took the first and second premiums for horse shoes at the last annual Fair, as will be seen by reference to the "Deseret News."

FARRIERY attended to in all its branches.

☞ For References, apply to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, Samuel Snyder, Dustin Amy and Samuel Reed. 44-3t

WOOL-CARDING.

THE undersigned, having prepared to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

HOUTZ & BRINGHURST.
Springville, Utah Co. 38-tf

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Thursday, the 14th of June, from Providence, Cache Valley, a grey MARE and COLT. The mare is left hip is down; she is branded C R on right shoulder, Spanish brand on left thigh. Colt, chestnut color, white strip down face, one hind leg white. Also, a black Canadian HORSE, lame in left fore foot. Whoever will deliver said animals, or give information of their whereabouts, to C. R. REMMELL, at Providence, Cache Valley, will be rewarded for their trouble. 44-tf

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

TO OPEN A

FIRST CLASS

PICTURE GALLERY,

On Third South Temple Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public and their patronage solicited there.
25-tf E. C. & Co.

HOME INDUSTRY

COMPETES WITH

EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand

A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,

AT HIS OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET;

and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Good Boots at $6 per Pair;

Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $3.

W. JENNINGS

Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

CALF SKIN,

at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER

LEATHER,

unequalled, in quality and price, in this Territory. Call and see.

☞ W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have not money to close your account, call and close by due bill. 28-tf

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.
Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.
G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860. 38-tf

MILL CREEK KANYON.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and vicinity, that Mill Creek Kanyon is NOW OPEN, and that the roads are in good condition, and will be kept so. I also wish those knowing themselves to be indebted for the use of said kanyon, to call and settle their account. For the future, I wish all who may visit the kanyon, to bring their teams with them. 34-3m. BEN. ASHWORTH.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF Benjamin Dye or any of his children, or James Carter, will communicate her or their address to Benjamin Carter, at North Ogden, Utah Territory, they will hear of something to their advantage. [Texas and Mo. papers, please copy.] 44-3m.

Great Reduction!

THE

PURE POTEEN

CHEAPER THAN EVER

AT

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL,

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious article is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business fear guarantee him to compete with the best producers in the city.
42-tf. GEORGE RADFORD.

Selected Poetry.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

What gives the mind its latent strength to soar,
And chains brute instinct at the feet of man—
Bids the wild comet, in its path of flame,
Compute its periods and declare its name—
With deathless radiance decks historic page,
And wakes the treasures of a buried age?
Majestic Science, from his cloistered shrine,
Heard, and replied—"This godlike power is mine."
"Oh, then," said man, "my troubled spirit lead,
Which feels its weakness and deplores its need.
Come, and the shadowy vale of death illume,
Show sin a pardon, and disarm the tomb."
High o'er his ponderous tomes his hand he raised,
His proud brow kindling as the suppliant gazed:—
"With Ignorance I war and hoary Time,
Who wreck with Vandal rage my works sublime—
What can I more, dismiss your idle pain,
Your search is fruitless and your labor vain."
But from the cell where long she dwelt apart,
Her silent temple in the contrite heart,
Religion came, and where proud Science failed,
She bent her knee to earth, and with her Sire prevailed.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Gleanings.

WESLEY AND HIS COMPANION.—He could be noble in his reproofs as in all things. Joseph Bradford was for many years his travelling companion, and considered no assistance to him too servile, but was subject to changes of temper. Wesley directed him to carry a package of letters to the post; Bradford wished to hear his sermon first. Wesley was urgent and insisted; Bradford refused. "Then," said Wesley, "you and I must part." "Very good, sir," replied Bradford. They slept over it. On rising the next morning, Wesley accosted his old friend, and asked if he had considered what he had said, that "they must part." "Yes, sir," replied Bradford. "And must we part?" inquired Wesley. "Please yourself, sir," was the reply. "Will you ask my pardon?" rejoined Wesley. "No, sir." "You won't?" "No, sir." "Then I will ask yours!" replied the great man. Bradford melted under the example, and wept like a child.

LOGIC.—As a specimen of the utility of logic, we give the following: A sharp student was called up by the worthy Professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question, "Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "How, sir," cried the amazed Professor, "*can* a man see without eyes? Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with *one*, sir!" replied the ready-witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over metaphysics.

MEN'S EYES WILL WANDER.—Show but a strip of white stocking above your shoe, or a bit of an embroidered skirt, or a Balmoral, and you may lead a New Yorker by the nose all over Manhattan, though all Wall street stand waiting for him. I have positively seen gentlemen standing at the ferry gates when their arms were half broken with bundles, eagerly bobbing their heads this way and that to catch a sight of the gaiter boots as they alighted from the various omnibuses. And not all young men either, but grey-headed old codgers, who had grandpa written all over them. "Why should a woman care for it, if her ankles be pretty?" "Care!" It may be just possible that if an exhibition is fore-ordained and inevitable, she may prefer to choose her audience."—*Fanny Fern.*

Varieties.

An honest old lady, when informed of her cousin's death, exclaimed: "Well, I declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now dear Tom has gone too, poor man!"

An Irishman went into a country meeting house where an auctioneer was selling the pews. "Well," he cried, "God has broke down as well as the rest, and here they are selling him out in his own house, to pay his own debts."

Two persons were once disputing so loudly on the subject of religion, that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and forthwith barked most furiously. An old divine present, who had been quietly sipping his tea while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed: "Hold you tongue, you silly brute! you know no more about it than they do."

A convalescent tippler was bothered how to honor his birth-day. A brilliant idea struck him. He kept sober.

"Papa, why don't you give the telegraph wires a dose of gin?" "Why, my child?" "'Cause the papers say they're out of order, and mamma always takes gin when she's out of order."

On telling Charles XII, of Sweden, just before the battle of Narva, that the enemy were three to one, he answered: "I am glad to hear it; for then there will be enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away."

A few years since a tract of land belonging to North Carolina was ceded to South Carolina. A young lady very wisely observed: "I am sorry father's plantation is in the tract; for everybody says North Carolina is more healthy than South Carolina."

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say. The same is applicable to women and boys.

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-tf AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Buddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.

G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-tf

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!

MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,

A FIRST-CLASS

NAIL MANUFACTORY,

AN EXTENSIVE

MACHINE SHOP

TOGETHER WITH

BLACKSMITHING

in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.

All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.

Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-tf.

Boots, Boots, Boots!

I BEG leave to inform my friends, customers, and the public generally, that I have returned to my Old Stand, next door north of Goddard's Store. I have a large stock of Eastern Leather, of the first quality, which I am ready to manufacture into Boots and Shoes, or anything else in my line of business.

40-3m JOHN SWENSON.

SHEEP.

A FEW choice SHEEP for Sale. For information, apply at this office. 40-tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 41-tf

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD COLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity, always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 2 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Rose Aromathy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-tf

Home Industry.

THE KNITTING FACTORY.

JAMES DOVE, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuation of public patronage at his stand, opposite Young and Irwin's, where all kinds of KNITTING is done with dispatch, unsurpassed in Utah.

G. S. L. City. 41-tf JAS. DOVE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

I WILL give constant employment to 20 good boot and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS.

44-tf

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf CLAUDE.

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.

34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Buggies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH,

37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to Robert Daft's Gunsmith Shop in Main Street, near the Post Office; at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize Him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

ATTENTION, EMIGRANTS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public that they can rely upon finding a complete assortment of

OUTFITTING

GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Flour, Grain, &c.,

at their Store at MINERSVILLE, thirteen miles east of Fort Bridge; also, at their new RANCHE, at the crossing of the North Platte on the Cherokee Trail, two hundred and twenty five miles from Denver City.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

April 10, 1860. 34 3m

Fire & Brimstone

A. C. PYPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S Stores, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

THAT BEATS THE PONY EXPRESS!

THE TRAIN

OF

J. CALISHER & CO.,

Having arrived here from California in double quick time,

THEY would announce to the public of G. S. L. City and vicinity that they will open on to-day, June 16th, 1860, a large and

CHEAP VARIETY

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

FANCY GOODS;

consisting in part of Prints, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Braids and Tapes; also School Books, Brass Kettles, Tin Ware, Boots and Shoes, and Clothing; also, a lot of the best Sheep Shirts.

To Country Merchants and Pedlars, a liberal discount will be allowed.

43-tf J. CALISHER & CO., next door to Irwin & Young's.

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!

AT COST!

AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS

TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a

Branch House,

established at

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

for the convenience of their southern friends, where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at that place.

Great Salt Lake City, March 28 1860 32-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

H. E. ECWRING,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Next door to the Post Office,

RETURNS thanks to the Public for their past liberal patronage; has constantly on hand SPANISH and SONORA SADDLES, Harness, Spanish Spurs, &c., &c. Cash and produce taken in exchange. 34-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew.*

31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

12-tf

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair BONNETS,

With suitable TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap. Also,

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the

NEW STORE,

ROGERS, FITZPATRICK & CO.

April 25, 1860 36-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

37-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.

Farmington, Davis Co. 10 tf

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portulacas; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.

33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

NEW STORE

AT

FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the large and well-selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for flour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Waggons in the Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent for the transaction of business in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuation of the same.

R. J. STEWART & CO.

Fairfield, U. T., May 8, 1860. 39-tf

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantages to consult DR. RICHARDSON.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.

37-tf.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH with Gums; also, American and English TEETH without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

First house east of the Deseret Store,

4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH,

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

ATTENTION!

Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,

(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

26-6m

Fashionable Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 40-tf

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated Hay.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I am now ready to supply the public on reasonable terms with

ALE AND BEER,

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.

Our door south of Daft's Store, Main Street. 39-tf